

# Memorials and Addresses Touch Great Problems Before Church

## REGULATION WILL HELP BUSINESS

President Compares Federal Control of Railways to Surgical Operation.

## ULTIMATELY IT WILL BE BENEFIT

Mr. Roosevelt Praises People of Middle West and Exhorts Them to Manliness and Strenuous Living—The Corporate Problem Is Discussed Again.

CAIRO, ILL., October 3.—President Roosevelt and party arrived at the Cairo wharf promptly at 10 o'clock and were saluted by the Danville Battery and hundreds of steamboat and other whistles. The party was met by the reception committee, headed by Mayor George Parsons, and fifty carriages, all drawn by white horses, conveyed them along the line of march to St. Mary's Park. A square of police and the Fourth Regiment of Illinois National Guard, headed by the Fifth Regimental Band, led the procession.

On arrival at the park, Mayor Parsons introduced Governor Deneen, who addressed the people briefly, and then introduced President Roosevelt, who began speaking at 9:40, and continued until 10:50, after which the party returned to their boats and remained in port until 11 o'clock, when the fleet started for Memphis amid the booming of cannon and other popular demonstrations.

Over 10,000 people listened to the President's address. Ovation after ovation was given the speaker. Two thousand school children on platforms saluted the President's party.

**Refers to Dickens's Pessimism.**  
The President, after greeting his audience, the men of Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois, paid a tribute to the great Middle West, and in this connection cited Dickens's pessimistic estimate of this section and its people in his "Martin Chuzzlewit," written fifty years ago. He declared that the section assailed by the novelist was now one of the most fertile and productive agricultural sections in the world, and added a high estimate of its people. He reproved the people of to-day for their pessimism, but urged them to read Chuzzlewit and compare conditions and men as Dickens depicted them to the men and conditions of to-day. He warned his hearers that a "foolish pessimism is an ever greater foe to healthy national growth than foolish optimism, and exhorted them to fight whatever is evil in the present. There is every reason to hold a sturdy and confident hope for the future.

Turning to the principles of government, the President advised the people to apply to the affairs of the nation the same rule that they apply to their own lives. He said that the nation itself should be judged by the same standards that one would expect an honorable man to show in dealing with his fellow-men. He said that the nation should be judged by the same standards that one would expect an honorable man to show in dealing with his fellow-men. He said that the nation should be judged by the same standards that one would expect an honorable man to show in dealing with his fellow-men.

**Turns to Corporations.**  
Turning to matters of domestic policy, the President led up to the relations of the people with each other and of the government to the people. He defined the place of the Federal power in our complicated system of government, and said that the Federal power should be used to preserve individual rights and to protect the weak against the strong. Turning to the question of corporate power, he said that the Federal power should be used to preserve individual rights and to protect the weak against the strong.

**Federal Control of Railways.**  
The first need is to exercise this Federal control in a thoroughgoing and efficient fashion over the railways, which, because of their peculiar position, offer the most immediate and urgent problem. The American people abhor a vacuum, and are determined that this control shall be exercised somewhere; it is most unwise to let the railways not to recognize this and to submit to it as the first requisite of the situation.

**Will Ultimately Help Business.**  
I am as certain as I can be of anything that the course we are pursuing will ultimately help business; for the corrupt man of business is as great a foe to this country as the corrupt politician. Both stand in the same evil eminence of infamy. Against both it is necessary to war; and in, unfortunately, in either type of warfare, a few innocent people are hurt, the responsibility for which we must bear, but which we have mislaid them to their hurt.

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## ARREST HER FATHER FOR THE SHOOTING

Said That Father of Miss Weiss Will Be Charged With Firing Upon Young Mullen.

## FRESHLY CUT STICK FOUND

This Basis for Theory That the Elder Weiss, Who Was Seen Near, Made the Attack.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.

The father of Amelia Weiss will be arrested to-morrow or Saturday, charged with having shot young Mullen last Sunday afternoon, which crime the young woman still says was committed by a negro, who afterwards assaulted her.

Charles Weiss, brother of the girl, is still being held at the Seventh Precinct station house, although he has proven he was not near the scene of the crime on Sunday afternoon. The Commonwealth's attorney is holding him, thinking that by doing so he may induce the girl to confess the identity of the man who did the shooting.

**Third One Arrested.**  
The father is the sole male member of the Weiss family who has not been arrested. Emil, a younger brother, was arrested last night after the shooting, but was released on establishing a complete alibi. Charles Weiss was arrested, charged with having shot his sister's lover, but his alibi was also perfect. Two negroes were arrested at different times, but had little difficulty in establishing their innocence.

And now the old father of the girl in the case claims a negro as the shooter. After shooting her lover, he is behind the bars on the charge of having shot Mullen. Of course, the authorities do not believe the story that he told of having been assaulted. They do not believe an assault was committed. They believe the girl told the story, and sticks to it in order to protect her own character.

**Movements of Father.**  
Mr. Mackey has discovered that the shooting took place 100 yards from the Weiss place, and not 250, as Miss Weiss stated. Witnesses have been found who say they saw the father going in the direction of the scene a few minutes before the crime was committed. A freshly cut stick has been found settling against the fence close to the spot where the crime was perpetrated. Mullen was struck by a stick before he was shot.

Emil Weiss said he left a revolver at the house. This weapon has never been found. The young man tried to get it to show the officers, but he admitted after search that it had been taken from his trunk.

There are some of the bits of evidence which point to the father's connection with the crime. The authorities of Alexandria county do not hesitate to say they do not expect a conviction if the father should be found guilty. The unwritten law would be invoked, and probably with success.

The condition of Mullen is rather better to-night, and the physicians are now expecting his recovery.

## ARCHBISHOP NUTTALL, of West India.

Picture taken especially for Times-Dispatch yesterday afternoon. The large picture above shows the appearance of the City Auditorium yesterday during the great triennial meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary.

## GIRL KILLS MAN WHO JILTED HER

Mortally Wounded, Albert Cortella Seizes Revolver and Kills Her.

## CORTELLA IS NORFOLK MAN

NEW YORK, October 3.—After having been fatally shot down in the street by the young sweetheart he had jilted, Albert Cortella, of Norfolk, Va., who has been visiting friends in Brooklyn, grappled with the woman, wrested the revolver from her, and then sent a bullet through her heart. She dropped dead to the sidewalk, and Cortella fell unconscious over her form.

The scene of the tragedy was in front of No. 132 Fulton Street. The dead woman was Rosa Reporzella, twenty-two years old, who lived in Jefferson Street, near Central Avenue. Several years ago, when she was in her teens, Cortella lived near her. He paid ardent attention to her. According to the story he told in a few conscious moments, they became engaged to wed, and shortly afterward he went South. Friends told her that he had returned, and knowing he would visit his old haunts, she watched for him in Fulton Street. When she finally saw him she threw her arms around his neck, kissed him fervently and begged him to keep his promise. He said he couldn't, as he was going back home at once, whereupon she drew the revolver and fired. Cortella staggered back as if to fall, but mustered up strength to walk feebly toward the woman. He then grabbed the revolver from her hand and shot her dead.

**ANXIOUS TO REGISTER**  
Those Applying First Day Show Interest in Fight.

CLEVELAND, O., October 3.—The first day of registration for those who desire to vote in the coming municipal election occurred to-day and all "first day" registrations were exceeded by over 14,000. The total was 40,000. This is regarded by election experts as an indication of general interest being taken in the contest between Mayor Tom L. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and Congressman Theodore E. Burton, the Republican nominee.

Mr. Burton will return here Saturday night from his trip down the Mississippi, with the President and the National Waterways Committee, and will be tendered a big reception.

## RECEPTION TO BISHOPS

Notable Gathering at Residence of Bishop Gibson Last Evening.

The home of Bishop Robert A. Gibson, No. 906 Park Avenue, was the scene of a notable gathering last evening from 9 to 11 o'clock, when a reception was given in honor of the visiting bishops to the Episcopal Convention, and their families.

Brilliantly illuminated, the residence was also beautifully decorated with flowers, palms and Southern smilax. Against this setting of greenery, in the hall red carnations were most artistically used. Pink asters and dahlias were used in the drawing rooms and in the dining room the color scheme was developed in green and white.

The receiving party included the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Virginia, the Misses Gibson, Bishop Montgomery, of London, and Miss Montgomery, his daughter.

## STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO

President Promises Governor Curry He Will Support Plan.

CAIRO, ILL., October 3.—Governor Curry, of New Mexico, who spent last night on the boat with President Roosevelt, secured a promise from him to support single statehood for New Mexico.

"He authorized me to say," said the Governor, "that he is for statehood for New Mexico alone, and will do all he can to secure the passage of a single statehood bill. We will have the bill introduced early in the next session," the Governor added, "and will push it to a finish."

## HAS KILLED FOURTEEN MEN

Kentucky Fendit Admits Killing Negro and Many Others.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 3.—D. D. Edwards, on trial for the murder of Sam Brooks, a negro, under cross-examination to-day, said: "I have shot and probably killed fourteen men in my time."

He said that a majority of the killings occurred in the Kentucky mountains and during a labor strike in Chicago. Edwards is known as a Kentucky feudist.

## KILLED BY STRIKERS

John Denison, Nonunion Machinist, Dies of Injuries.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 3.—John Denison, a nonunion machinist, died here at the Charity Hospital to-day as a result of injuries received several weeks ago when attacked by men alleged to be striking machinists. He is said to have come to New Orleans from Washington or New York. No arrests have been made.

## Excavations in Panama.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3.—Excavations in the Panama Canal zone during September aggregated 1,577,413 cubic yards. In the canal prism proper, the excavations were 1,481,307 cubic yards, against 1,274,124 cubic yards in August, and 1,058,770 cubic yards in July.

## LINEMAN FOWLER INSTANTLY KILLED

Received 6,600 Volts of Electricity While at Work on Telephone Pole.

## TOUCHED FEED AND GUY WIRE

While stringing a telephone wire on the poles of the Chesapeake Bay Railway, the Galena Signal Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, controls 97 per cent. of the lubricating oil business with the railroads of the United States, and that the prices for its products are not uniform with all railroads was written in the records of to-day's hearing of the Federal suit against the so-called Oil Trust. C. C. Steinbrenner, an accountant for the Galena Company, told in detail how contracts were made with railroads whereby they were guaranteed a maximum cost for the lubrication of the road, based on mileage for engines and cars, and when the maximum cost was found at the end of a certain period, to fall short of the standard invoice price which all railroads paid when they received the oil, the Galena Company made a refund of the difference.

From statements compiled from the Galena Company's books, Mr. Kellogg was able to show that in some cases the amount of the refund was nearly 50 per cent. of the invoice price. Mr. Steinbrenner testified that the Lubrizol, while the Toledo, Erie and Western obtained its oil for 24 cents, the Galena Company fixed the standard invoice price of valve oil for engines last year at 48 cents a gallon, and Mr. Kellogg drew from the witness that the Pennsylvania Railroad after the refund was deducted, obtained its oil for 24 cents.

**Some Roads Pay Full Price.**  
Mr. Steinbrenner testified that the New York Central, Union Pacific, Delaware and Hudson and Southern Railway paid 48 cents a gallon, or the full invoice price, without refund. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad paid 25 cents a gallon, while the Toledo, Erie and Western obtained its oil for 24 cents.

Mr. Steinbrenner said that the fixing of the minimum cost of lubricating oil to a railroad was a matter of hard bargaining.

A letter written by President Miller of the Galena Company, in 1905, to Vice-President Maroney, of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern Railroad, and placed in evidence to-day, stated that the Galena Company was supplying 7 1/2 per cent. of the total mileage of the United States, Canada and Mexico. One of the railroads that the Galena Company did not supply with oil, Mr. Steinbrenner said, was the Tidewater Railroad, owned by Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company.

The witness said the Galena Company had tried to obtain the contract with the Tidewater Railroad, but had failed. Mr. Kellogg suggested that perhaps Mr. Rogers thought he could get better oil elsewhere.

## TRAMP STORY IS DOUBTED

Illinois Woman Leaves Child Alone and Dies.

BURLINGTON, O., Oct. 3.—It is now believed that the story told by Mrs. John Hathaway yesterday that a tramp tied her son to a fence-post and burned him to death because she had refused to give the tramp food, was untrue. The Hathaways live near Oklawaha, Ill., and the woman's story had produced intense excitement in that neighborhood.

The coroner's investigation to-day developed that Mrs. Hathaway had left her children alone while she went to a neighbor's, and it is thought that in her absence the boy set fire to his clothing while playing with matches. The officials at Oklawaha believe that Hathaway invented the tramp story in order to placate her husband. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and Frank Williams, a negro, arrested at Monmouth, Ill., on suspicion of being implicated in the alleged crime, was released.

## QUICK DESTROYED CHECKS

New Yorker Admits He Has Annihilated Evidence in Street Car Frauds.

NEW YORK, October 3.—That he deliberately destroyed checks for \$13,875, so that he would not be compelled to say to whom the money represented by them was paid, was admitted by Lemuel Ell Quirk at the hearing of the street railway matters before the Public Utilities Commission to-day.

"My memory is faulty; I should not like to tempt it," he said, when Attorney Tamm, who is conducting the investigation, asked him if he could tell to whom the checks were drawn. Secretary D. C. Moorehead, of the Metropolitan Company, said on the stand that he had been unable to locate the checks charged to the "special construction account," and that he was certain they must have been destroyed.

## NEGRO QUESTION COMES TO FRONT

Subject is Already Beginning to Appear in the House of Deputies.

## CONVENTION AT WORK IN EARNEST

Remarkable Showing Made by Woman's Auxiliary Was One of Features of Session Yesterday—Great Historical Meeting To-Night.

BY THE REV. JOHN H. BROWN, Secretary of the Diocese of Florida.

The second day of the General Convention opened with a rush of business, and was one full of interesting events for the present convention, for the whole American church, and for the Christian people far beyond our shores. Many important resolutions were introduced, and the way was prepared for much serious business.

Furthermore, the second day of the General Convention was one full of historical reminiscences. Again, the Old and the New World were brought in touch when the representatives of the mother church, came to greet the assembled representatives of the daughter. Each of the bishops from England had his special message for the church in America, but His Grace, the Archbishop of West Indies had some most timely and practical advice to give on a most vital question which is now being faced.

## The Negro Problem.

Like the others, he emphasized the unity existing between the Church of England and the American church, but in his interesting talk the Archbishop also brought out a fact that is of peculiar interest at this particular time and to this convention, which has before it the consideration of the negro question. In referring to the destruction of church property by earthquake in Jamaica, he told of the great work being done by the church people, the most of whom are colored and black people, and added that there must be any doubt that the forms and the teaching manner, which are wholly suited for the needs of the negro and adequate to meet them all.

If this is kept in mind, when the question arises about the disposition of the negro problem it will certainly put to silence all doubts as to the church's ability to minister unto these people, which doubts are being indulged in by some because of scant funds so far shown to the laborers already expended. His talk to the House of Bishops on the negro question, the Archbishop also brought out a fact that is of peculiar interest at this particular time and to this convention, which has before it the consideration of the negro question. In referring to the destruction of church property by earthquake in Jamaica, he told of the great work being done by the church people, the most of whom are colored and black people, and added that there must be any doubt that the forms and the teaching manner, which are wholly suited for the needs of the negro and adequate to meet them all.

## The First Step.

Already this subject is beginning to appear in the House of Deputies. There is a feeling that it may arise at any time. The subject is being handled in a rather tentative and cautious manner, when Dr. Grammer, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from his diocese providing for the setting apart of missionary districts for the negroes and for the consideration of bishops for that purpose. This memorial does not, however, say that these bishops shall be negroes, which indicates at least some hesitancy on the part of that diocese as to the expediency of making negro bishops.

A further step was taken when a deputy from Arkansas, called attention to the book written by Bishop Brown, of that diocese, on the subject wherein he sets forth the idea of consecrating three negro bishops and allowing them to erect and govern their own church, the Afro-American Church, as he proposes to call it. Just how long it will be before the question is precipitated it is hard to say, probably not before the middle of next week, for it is a question of a memorial, and the question that it will not be entered into recklessly. We may be sure that whatever is done it will be more in the nature of experimental than of permanent action, as is indicated by the Pennsylvania memorial, that the legislation be of a permissive and not obligatory nature.

## Marriage and Divorce.

The next question that is merely waiting for an opportunity to present itself is that on marriage and divorce. In a message from the House of Bishops information was brought that that house had received the report of the commission on marriage, divorce and divorce laws, and recommended that the commission be continued, which is thought in some quarters to be an intimation from the House of Bishops that further legislation on the subject should not be made at this session. But whether this be so or not, there will certainly be further discussion, if not legislation, as there is now for a consideration of the canon thirty-eight that it will read: "No minister knowingly, after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living, from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage," removing from the canon all provisions.

A third matter of importance which will provoke much discussion when it comes from the hands of the committee will be that of a reduction of the number of deputies in the House, which